

ASHBOURNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH OF

THE ASHBOURNE URBAN DISTRICT

for the year

1955

ASHBOURNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1955-1956

Chairman J. E. ADIN, ESQ., J.P.

Vice-Chairman . . S. COX, ESQ.

Councillor	H. McN.Callow
"	F. J. Edge
"	J. P. Gadsby
"	G. E. Gather, J.P. X
"	E. G. Hamblin
"	N. Moore
"	S. Pearson
"	J. L. Peel
"	W. Preston
"	G. W. Rose
"	W. Spencer
"	W. Taylor X
"	R. Unwin

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WATERWORKS COMMITTEE

All the members of the Council
except where indicated X

Chairman Councillor F.J. Edge

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health

W. J. Morrissey, M.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector

D. Powell, M.I. Mun. E.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector

P. W. Thornley, A.M.I. Mun. E.

General Clerk

Miss C.E. Hill

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the Urban District Council of Ashbourne

Public Health Department,
Compton Offices,
Ashbourne,
Derbyshire.

28th June, 1956.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the urban district for the year ending 31st December, 1955.

The vital statistics contained in the report all show improvements on last year's figures and can give cause for satisfaction. In the mortality tables degenerative diseases of the heart and cardiovascular system and malignant disease provide the highest figures.

The bulk of infectious diseases notifications were for measles. The widespread outbreak in the spring was notable for its mildness.

There were six notifications during the year for pulmonary tuberculosis. At the Commonwealth Tuberculosis Conference some of the delegates gave it as their opinion that tuberculosis might be completely eradicated in this Country in 10-15 years, but this does not seem likely at the present rate. The tremendous improvement in the death rates during the past ten years, due to efficient chemo-therapy and chest surgery coupled with improved living standards has tended to overshadow the fact that the incidence has shown only a slight tendency to decrease. Tuberculosis is a social disease and its eradication depends largely on providing human beings with healthy houses, sufficient diet and decent standards of living, but it should not be forgotten that tuberculosis is an infectious disease and that in addition to standards of living, control depends on finding the sources of infection. This is only possible in a certain number of cases by ordinary epidemiological methods and it is certain that community Mass Radiography surveying should be our principal preventative measure. That poses two problems, firstly the provision of an adequate number of radiography units and secondly how to persuade all the population to attend, especially the elderly males who are now such an important group as regards cases of infectious tuberculosis. The public is still largely apprehensive of the implications of a diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis, but if the results of modern treatment of tuberculosis could be more fully realised, and more generous financial allowances made, we might avoid any possibility of hardship for the patient and his family and get better co-operation on these surveys. In Sweden over 90% attend, whereas in this Country the figure seems to vary from 40-65% and this usually includes 100% attendance by school children to swell the figures.

Water supplies were well maintained during the hot summer but the reserve continues to fall mainly due to the continued drop in output from the Rodsley boreholes. A supplementary source must be found quickly and the Surveyor plans to re-open the Derby Road source. This should provide the answer for a number of years provided the bacteriological examination of the water proves satisfactory.

The Food Hygiene Regulations, issued during the year, which became operative on 1st January, 1956, should help to keep the subject of clean and safe food in the public mind. These Regulations constitute a distinct advance and while there may be varying degrees of interpretation and enforcement as between local authorities, there seems no doubt that they will be of considerable assistance in keeping both local authorities and food traders alive to the risks of infection from food. The success of this legislation will depend upon three factors :- (i) the enthusiasm and determination of the local authority to work it to the full; (ii) the whole-hearted co-operation of the food trader in general and the food handler in particular; and (iii) the degree of importance placed upon clean food handling and safe food by our Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.

The hot dry summer gave ideal conditions for food poisoning and several large scale outbreaks occurred in the Country, including one due to infected meat pies in a nearby urban district.

The continued presence of some dysentery, the yearly increase in the number of food poisoning outbreaks notified throughout the Country and the realisation that poliomyelitis is presumably an enteric infection make food and personal hygiene matters of very great importance.

A preliminary survey involving the inspection of all private dwelling houses in the district was carried out in order to prepare the report required by the Minister of Housing and Local Government as to the Council's slum clearance programme. The figures submitted to the Minister are now known to be an under estimate of the problem and a more detailed inspection of the property is now proceeding.

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation of the support which I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Waterworks Committee and my thanks to the Clerk of the Council, to Mr. Powell for the assistance rendered by him in his capacity as Sanitary Inspector until his recent retirement, and to the other officers for their friendly co-operation.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W.J.MORRISSEY, M.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

To the Urban District Council of Ashbourne

Public Health Department,
Compton Offices,
Ashbourne,
Derbyshire.

28th June, 1956.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report as Sanitary Inspector for the year 1955.

Considerable progress was made during the year in dealing with overcrowding, by removing tenants from the Council's original slum clearance estate at Clifton Road to the new houses on the Park Estate. Particular care was taken in selecting tenants who could afford the rents of the new houses. Overcrowded families in poorer circumstances were then placed on the Clifton Road Estate. There are virtually no serious cases of overcrowding left in the district.

Consideration has been given to my reports on the houses which should be dealt with under the slum clearance provisions of the Housing Act, 1936 and the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

The re-housing of the tenants of these poor type of cottages presents a serious economic problem, as many of them are now only paying an inclusive rent of 5/- to 6/- per week, and cannot afford the rents of new Council houses.

The Housing Repairs and Rents Act which came into force in 1954 has not been used by landlords in the way that was hoped; much good work could be done to improve general housing standards with their co-operation.

Every effort has been made to inspect all meat slaughtered in the three registered slaughterhouses, and thanks are due to the butchers for their friendly help and assistance in keeping us informed of the hours of slaughter. The quality of the animals killed has very much improved since decontrol.

On my retirement in March 1956, a separate Sanitary Inspector is to be appointed, and this rearrangement should prove advantageous all round.

I should like to record my sincere thanks to the Chairman and the Members of the Public Health and Waterworks Committee, and to the Clerk and Medical Officer of Health for their continued friendly help and advice.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. POWELL

Sanitary Inspector.



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STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area of District in acres	1,075
Estimated Mid-Year Population 1955	5,470
Estimated number of houses	1,899
Rateable Value	£36,535
Product of Penny Rate	£146
Rate in the pound	22/10
Loan Debt at 31st March, 1956	
Housing	£562,495. 5. 0
Water Supply	6,563. 3. 0
General	42,846. 5. 6
Total	£611,904.13. 6

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Totals	36	33	69
Legitimate	34	31	65
Illegitimate	2	2	4
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population			12.61
Comparability Factor			1.04
Adjusted Birth Rate			13.11
England and Wales Birth Rate			15.00

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Totals	1	-	1
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			14.28
England and Wales Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			23.1

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Totals	1	1	2
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Totals	1	1	2
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Infant Mortality

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	14.5
England and Wales Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	24.9

Deaths

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	46	43	89
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population			16.27
Comparability Factor			0.96
Adjusted Death Rate			15.61
England and Wales Death Rate			11.7

Deaths from Cancer (all forms)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	10	7	17

Deaths from Cancer, lung and bronchus

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	4	-	4

DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1955

The following table shows the causes of deaths registered in 1955 :-

Causes of Death	Male	Female	Total
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	-	4
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	4	8
Diabetes	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	9	7	16
Coronary disease, angina	9	6	15
Hypertension with heart disease	-	1	1
Other heart disease	3	8	11
Other circulatory disease	8	9	17
Bronchitis	1	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1
Other defined and ill defined diseases	3	3	6
All other accidents	2	1	3
Totals	46	43	89

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases received during 1955 was 207 as compared with 22 in 1954.

Details of the notifications received and the number removed to hospital are shown in the following table :-

Disease	Number of Cases	
	Notified	Removed to Hospital
Scarlet Fever	1	-
Measles	197	-
Pneumonia	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	6	5
TOTALS	207	7

Tabulated below is the age incidence of the cases of infectious disease notified during 1955 :-

Disease	Age Unknown	Under 1 year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	60-	Total
Scarlet Fever							1							1
Measles	1	4	17	12	28	20	105	7	2	1				197
Pneumonia											1		1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia										1				1
Tuberculosis(Pul)				1						3	1	1		6
TOTALS	1	4	17	13	28	20	106	7	2	5	2	1	1	207

CLEAN FOOD EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Following the receipt of a circular letter from the Ministry of Health on the 14th April a quantity of publicity material was obtained from the Central Office of Information on the subject of Clean Food and the Prevention of Food Poisoning. Supplies of the material were distributed to Women's Institutes, factories and a number of food shops.

FOOD POISONING FROM MEAT PIES

Following the outbreak of food poisoning from meat pies in a nearby Urban District an extract from a Ministry of Health Report was prepared with a view to advising manufacturers of meat pies as to what measures should be adopted in bakery practice. Copies of this extract together with a circular letter on the subject of food poisoning were distributed to meat pie manufacturers.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

The County Bacteriologist undertakes, on behalf of the Council, all the bacteriological examinations.

Specimens and swabs taken by Medical Practitioners are forwarded direct to the Derbyshire County Council's Bacteriologist, Public Health Laboratory, County Offices, St. Mary's Gate, Derby. (Telephone No.47131).

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - Section 47

No legal action was taken under this Section of the National Assistance Act.

The following paragraph is a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Public Health and Waterworks Committee held on the 1st November 1955, and confirmed at a meeting of the Ashbourne Urban District Council held on the 15th November, 1955.

"The Medical Officer of Health reported on the provisions of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, regarding the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and protection. The Committee recommend that the Medical Officer be authorised to take the requisite action in appropriate cases under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 as amended by the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, for application to the Justices for emergency orders for the removal to a suitable Institution of persons in need of care and attention, subject to the action being approved by a Member of the Council".

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The Derbyshire County Council's Health Services Handbook sets out the various health services that are provided under Part III of the National Health Service Act and the Education Act by the County Council, and under Part IV of the National Health Service Act by the Local Executive Council, in the administrative County.

The health services provided by the County Council are under the administrative control of the County Medical Officer of Health, and all enquiries should therefore be addressed to him as follows :-

The County Medical Officer of Health,
County Offices,
St. Mary's Gate,
Derby.

(Telephone No. Derby 47131)

Home Help Service

Availability of the service

This service is available in various cases, of which the following are examples :-

- (a) Maternity
- (b) Where a housewife falls sick or must have an operation
- (c) Where a wife is suddenly called away to visit her husband in hospital and arrangements have to be made to look after the children.
- (d) Where elderly people are infirm, or one of whom suddenly falls ill.
- (e) Where several members of a household are ill at the same time.
- (f) Where a doctor requests that a Home Help is necessary to help with a premature infant.
- (g) Tuberculosis

The last named presents particular difficulties : whilst such cases are entitled to the facilities available, special safeguards have to be imposed to protect the personnel.

Rules of Assessment

Certain rules and a scale of assessment have been drawn up and particulars are obtainable locally from the Health Visitors or from the County Medical Officer.

Home Nursing Service

This service also is provided by the County Council whose home nurses have a certain amount of nursing equipment and apparatus which may be loaned to those patients whom they attend, or those who are being nursed at home by friends or relatives. The equipment available is supplemented by that owned by the British Red Cross Society, to which the County Council has made grants in consideration of this service. In case of need applications should be made to the nearest home nurse or to the B.R.C.S. Township Leader. If there is any difficulty in this connection the Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service for the southern part of the County may be contacted by telephone as follows :-

Telephone No.

Miss M.C. Jackson
County Offices,
Derby.

Day - Derby 47131 Ext. 112
Night - Duffield 2101

Vaccination against Smallpox and Immunisation against Diphtheria

Vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against diphtheria are available to all children in the district and may be carried out by Medical Practitioners or by the District Medical Officer at Infant Welfare Centres.

Visits to schools were made during the year by the School Medical Officer for the purpose of giving reinforcing anti-diphtheria injections and also primary treatment to those children whose parents neglected to have it done at the proper time in infancy.

Supplies of Diphtheria Anti-Toxin which are available to medical practitioners on request are maintained by the Regional Hospital Board at the following Institutions :-

- (i) Derwent Hospital, Derby
- (ii) Heanor Memorial Hospital, Heanor
- (iii) Ripley and District Cottage Hospital, Ripley
- (iv) Victoria Memorial Cottage Hospital, Ashbourne
- (v) Whitworth Hospital, Darley Dale

Various administrative steps have been taken by the County Health Department in order to give effect to the Authority's Proposals and to emphasize the importance of immunisation against diphtheria to the public. With a view to assisting in the publicising of anti-diphtheria propaganda, supplies of Ministry of Health leaflets were obtained from the Central Office of Information and distributed to members of the public. The local Registrars of Births and Deaths have given valuable assistance with the distribution of the leaflets.

Ambulance Service

Headquarters :- County Offices, St. Mary's Gate, Derby
(Telephone No. Derby 47131)

The addresses and telephone numbers of Ambulance Stations are shown in the following table :-

Ambulance Station	Telephone Number		Address
	7 a.m. - 7 p.m.	7 p.m. - 7 a.m.	
MICKLEOVER	Derby 53916	Derby 53916	Station Road, Mickleover
Ashbourne	Ashbourne 441		Green Road, Ashbourne
Ilkeston	Ilkeston 936		Manor House, Manners Road, Ilkeston
Long Eaton	Long Eaton 1055		Old Hall Depot, The Green, Long Eaton
Swadlincote	Swadlincote 7041		Darklands Road, Swadlincote
RIPLEY	Ripley 75	Ripley 75	Ivy Grove, Ripley
Heanor	Langley Mill 615		Wilmot Street, Heanor
Matlock	Matlock 706		Town Hall, Bank Rd. Matlock
CHESTERFIELD	Chesterfield 6282	Chesterfield 6282	Ashgate, Chesterfield
Bolsover	Bolsover 2121		Church Street, Bolsover
BUXTON	Buxton 2012	Buxton 2012	Park Road, Buxton
New Mills	New Mills 3333		Hague Bar Rd. New Mills
Bakewell	Bakewell 393		U.D.C. Depot, Bakewell
GLOSSOP	Glossop 504	Stalybridge 2650	Talbot House, Talbot Road, Glossop

The following procedure is adopted for calling an ambulance :-

(a) Urgent Calls

If ambulance transport is required to deal with an urgent case, such as a street accident, all that is necessary is to call the Telephone Exchange Operator and ask for "Ambulance". The caller would be automatically put through to the appropriate Ambulance Station, when the call would be accepted and dealt with regardless of who the caller might be.

(b) Non-Urgent Calls

If a patient is suffering from a non-urgent condition, an ambulance or other form of suitable transport would be provided as appropriate, on the authority of a doctor, dentist, nurse or midwife, providing of course the patient cannot reasonably be required to travel by public transport.

Hospital Service

Cases of infectious disease occurring in the district may be removed to the Derwent Hospital, Derby.

Cases of tuberculosis requiring admission to hospital are referred to the Chest Physician, Chest Centre, Green Lane, Derby, (Telephone Number Derby 47866), and may be admitted to the Derwent Hospital, Draycott Hospital or to Walton Sanatorium, Chesterfield.

All admissions and discharges of cases of infectious disease including tuberculosis, are notified to the District Medical Officer of Health.

Other County Council Health Services

Other health services provided by the County Council under the National Health Service Act include Care of Mothers and young Children, Midwifery, Health Visiting, Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care and Mental Health.

WATER SUPPLY

The average daily consumption of water during the year was 167,396 gallons, equivalent to 30.75 gallons per head per day.

250 yards of 4" cast iron water main was laid on the Park Housing Estate during the year.

Water is obtained from two deep boreholes at Rodsley, four miles south-west of Ashbourne, by means of electrically operated submersible pumps. There is a reserve of approximately 22% over the present average daily consumption.

The results of chemical analysis and bacteriological examination have shown the water to be of satisfactory quality for drinking purposes.

The water is softened by the base exchange process from 28 parts to 10 parts per 100,000.

Rainfall recorded at Rodsley during the year was 27.82 inches as compared with 39.74 during 1954.

LEGISLATION

Regulations made under Section 17 of the Water Act, 1945 for prevention of waste, undue consumption, mis-use or contamination of water came into operation on the 8th April, 1955.

No Local Acts, Special Orders or Adoptive Acts came into force during the year.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Lengths of 9" and 6" stoneware sewers were laid on the Park Housing Estate Extension during the year.

Flushing and cleansing of main sewers was regularly carried out.

No additions or extensions have been carried out at the Sewage Disposal Works. The tender of Messrs. Harland Engineering Co. Ltd. was accepted for the replacement of the existing Gas Engines, and displacement pumps, by electrically operated centrifugal pumps, and it is hoped that these will come into use during 1956.

The average daily engine hours pumping at the Works was 16.83 hours, and the average daily quantity of sewage pumped and treated was 273,584 gallons.

The results of analysis of the effluents has been classified as satisfactory.

The Works have a considerable reserve capacity for dealing with increased quantities of sewage; there is, however, need to make better provisions for dealing with storm water.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

House and trade refuse is collected weekly from all properties and disposed of by tipping in a disused copper mine at Snelston in the Rural area. This method has proved more economic than disposal by Refuse Destructor, owing to the high cost of wages of destructor stokers.

SALVAGE

The Council continue to collect waste paper, which is baled and sold to merchants. A considerable quantity of scrap metal is also salvaged and sold to scrap metal dealers.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council have had their General Foreman trained for dealing with Rats and Mice, under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 and regular and systematic baiting is carried out at the tip and other infested areas. The main sewers are also treated twice, with bait, annually.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION

There are three privately owned slaughterhouses in use in the district, and although their standard has been considerably improved, their location in congested areas raises the question as to whether their continued use is desirable.

It has been impossible to maintain anything like a 100% meat inspection throughout the year but most carcasses have been inspected and diseased and unsound meat condemned. The high quality of animals now being slaughtered has shown that a very small proportion has to be condemned as unfit for human consumption.

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS

There are 9 retail purveyors of milk and 18 wholesale traders on the register. Inspections have been regularly carried out by the Sanitary Inspector and notices served where necessary to improve the premises.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Sampling of Milk and Other Foods

The duty of sampling milk and other foods falls upon the County Council and I am indebted to the County Analyst for the following report :-

"Thirty-three samples, including 14 milks were taken under the Act in the area of the Ashbourne Urban District Council.

All the samples were classed as satisfactory."

HOUSING

The area of the district is 1,075 acres land and water and the number of inhabited houses at the end of the year was 1,899, a net increase of 10 over 1954.

Four three-bedroom houses were completed on the Park Estate during the year, being the first block of four on Contract No.7 comprising 20 houses. The remainder of the houses in this Contract will be completed during the early part of 1956, and a further scheme of eight two-bedroom flats and eight three-bedroom houses has been prepared for an extension of this estate. 289 post war houses were completed and occupied by the end of 1955.

The Council have reviewed their Housing Application Lists from time to time, and the total number on the waiting list at the last review in July 1955 was 141. Houses are still allocated on the points system.

Eight new houses were erected during the year by private enterprise.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954

Publicity has been given to grants available for the improvement and conversions of houses under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954, but landlords have not come forward with schemes for improving their properties, and it would appear that the only applicants for grants are owner occupiers; this is to be regretted as there are a large number of houses in the district which could be brought up to a better standard with modern amenities with the aid of a grant.

Four grants were made during the year in respect of individual owner occupied dwellings.

SLUM CLEARANCE

A survey of the district has been made, and a report submitted to the Council giving a schedule of 32 houses, which are not, and cannot be made fit for human habitation at a reasonable cost. A scheme for dealing with these houses has now been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

The Sanitary Inspector's Tabular Statement for year ended 31/12/55

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year

1.	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	196
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	340
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	54
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	180
3.		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	10
4.		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	54

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	31
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year

(a)	Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act 1936	
	(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	54
	(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice	
	(a) By Owners	54
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	-
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts	
	(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	10
	(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	10
	(a) By Owners	10
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	-
(c)	Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act 1936	
	(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	-
	(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	-
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act 1936	
	(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	-
	(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	-

4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV. Overcrowding

- (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year . . . 2
 (2) Number of families dwelling therein 2
 (3) Number of persons 16
 (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the
 year -
 (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during
 the year -
 (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases -
 (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have
 again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have
 taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding -
 (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding
 conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health
 may consider it desirable to report -

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

Part I - Inspections

The Sanitary Inspector has received notices from H.M. Inspector of Factories, complaints have been investigated and notices served.

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	36	90	4
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	32	64	10
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	12	24	3
TOTAL	80	178	17

Cases in which Defects were Found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	10	10	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)					
Ineffective drainage of floors(S.6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective					
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	2			
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	6	6			
TOTAL	18	18	-	-	-

OUTWORKERS

There are now 142 Outworkers in the district, they are largely employed in making parts for corsets and knitted garments. In most cases machines have been installed in the houses, all of which are of a good standard. Lists of Outworkers have been received from the Employers in February and August as required by the Factory Act, 1937.

